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Pamphlet Box

UNCLASSIFIED



ARMY TALKS

PRODUCED BY
ETO-U.S. ARMY



WE COME AS

CONQUERORS



"When receiving tree-bursts, it is usually advisable to stand upright against the nearest tree on the side away from the direction of fire. In the prone position the entire body is exposed to the effect of the fire."

"We used WP shells, fired one per minute, to provide light to guide companies to their objective in a recent night attack. 50 caliber tracers fired overhead also are used to help troops maintain direction at night."

"When walking along roads or sweeping them for mines, kick that shrapnel off into a ditch. It is better than buying a War Bond because it saves a tire already in the battle zone, while a War Bond only buys one to ship here months later."



"We put a regular gas mask anti-dim on the sighting instruments (periscopes, telescopes, and panoramic sights) in our tanks to prevent their fogging up when we go into action buttoned up. The anti-dim clears the vision completely. It lasts between six and eight hours."

"On river crossings, one boat in the leading wave of each company should carry with it to the opposite shore a rope with several colored buoys. The rope can be used as a guide by succeeding waves and also may help personnel whose boat is sunk or overturned during the crossing."

"One fast method of elevating W-130 wire was to slash trees at about shoulder height and lay wire in the gash between the trunk and the peeled-back bark."

"A standard litter bolted to a pair of skis is invaluable in snow. One man can pull a casualty on a ski-litter much faster than four men can carry him."

"After marking the target with smoke for our fighter-bombers, and about one minute before the bombers make their run, we fire one or two volleys of time fire over the target area. This practice has been effective in silencing enemy anti-aircraft and the pilots have been very appreciative."

A daily check-up of all tires by drivers, feeling for pieces of metal which have not yet worked their way through the carcass, has cut down the number of flats in one outfit 90 percent.



"German PWs believe that our artillery and tanks waste ammunition and do not get maximum results when they fire into the ground and top floors of buildings. They believe it is better to shoot AP, followed by HE, into the foundations and basements. This, they claim, will kill most of the occupants—who usually occupy basements—whereas shooting into top floors caused debris to fall on the basement roof, thereby giving more protection to the defenders."

"Americans fail to exploit the advances made by reconnaissance units, according to statements made by prisoners. They say our reconnaissance elements would drive well forward during the day and then fall back some distance for the night. As a result they could determine the direction of American drives. They consider that once reconnaissance units push out, much advantage would be gained by holding, even lightly, the ground they have gained." Diversionary reconnaissance would be another solution.

"Jerry is building bridges of light construction and putting heavy tonnage signs on them. When our vehicles try to go over the bridges, they collapse, thus forming a good road block. All bridges should be suspected."

"The use of axes at night to obtain material to cover foxholes is too noisy and draws fire. We use small saws that the men have picked up passing through towns."



ARMY TALKS

WE COME AS CONQUERORS



THIS, in the words of General Eisenhower, is our greeting to the people of Germany. Already they know we mean it. There has not been -- and there will not be -- any coddling of the "master race". "We come as conquerors but not as oppressors."

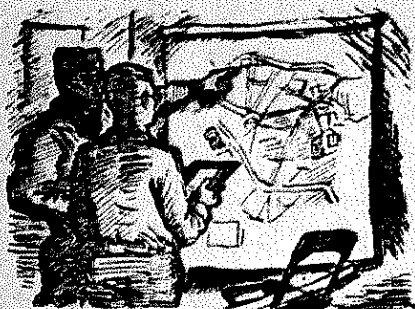
Town by town they are feeling the might of our arms, as the Allied forces cut deeper into the Nazi fortress. But they must feel more than that. They must feel the firm justice that moves in with our armies, and then lingers on to finish the job in the wake of the battle.

That is the reason we have G-5, the new branch of the army which goes in with the combat troops and stays on to see that we get what we were fighting for. In France we wanted a free France. There, and in other liberated countries, G-5 operations were known as Civil Affairs.

The job was to help France help herself, to lend a friendly hand to a friendly people who were bravely emerging from four years of Nazi oppression.

But in Germany it's a different story. We aren't liberating anybody there -- we're taking over a country that thought it was such a super-nation that it ought to rule everybody else. It's costing a lot of blood, sweat and tears to prove they were wrong. And it may take a long time after the smoke of battle clears to show them just how wrong they were.

So G-5 in Germany will be Military Government -- pure and simple. There'll be rules to follow, and every Allied government now moving into Germany has agreed on them. But they will be rules that give no quarter to the Nazi way of life. Each Allied army has its own,



highly trained group of specialists, ready to govern every square mile of German territory. They will govern humanely, but with an iron hand which gives no encouragement to Nazi hopes for a third World War.

Take a look at how G-5 is already doing its job in Germany — and you'll see why there's no room for fraternizing.

S— used to be one of those picture-postcard German towns, flocked to in droves by American tourists. They had a great time admiring its churches and the quaint old city hall.

That was before World War II. Today, S— is famous as one of the first towns on Germany's "impregnable" west flank to fall.

During the garrison's stubborn hold-out, the Military Government detachment assigned to S— waited on the outskirts — ready to move in at the moment of surrender. It was like facing a stranger they had heard about all their lives. S— had been designated as their scene of operation months before, and ever since that time they had been seeing themselves assuming administrative control of that city.

The major and his men had studied and analysed thousands of documents — maps, blueprints, photographs, charts, rosters, books and secret reports. They were familiar with its

industries, its business houses, its homes, its government, its courts, its playgrounds, and its prison. They knew the productivity of the nearby coal mines and the yields of neighboring farms. They had the local Nazi leaders carefully catalogued. There wasn't an officer or man in the detachment who didn't know S— as well as the town where he was born and raised.

ARTILLERY MOVES HEADQUARTERS

During the siege their study continued. They got new information from captured PWs. They kept their maps up to date, plotting the day-by-day destruction by the air force and the artillery. Once they had to "move" their projected headquarters when a heavy knocked a corner building flat.

As German refugees began to sneak out of S— for safety behind the American lines, the Military Government people had to take them in charge so they wouldn't get in the Army's way. They were a dazed lot, these families — getting a first-hand sample of what it means to lose home and possessions — a taste of what their country had for five years been dispensing to millions of people throughout Europe.

Finally, late in the week, the Nazi garrison gave up. Fighting continued in certain sections of the town, but mop-up squads quickly brought the situation under control. The Military Government detachment moved in to carry out the job for which it had been primed.

S— was, by then, a sorry scene. Hardly a building — factory, church or cottage — had come through the pounding without damage. Rubble blocked the streets. Broken water pipes sent muddy streams oozing through the debris. The Germans

had used sewers as defense posts and Americans had dropped charges into the manholes. Scores of bodies clogged the mains. Shops that had not been demolished by the artillery and heavy fighting had been plundered by the retreating Germans. They left a few dozen sewing machines, but not much else. Cats and dogs wandered through the ruins. The surviving residents still hid in their cellars.

This was the conquered town the Military Government people moved into. Their first days were glutted with activity but not with confusion. The pattern for action had been definitely set.

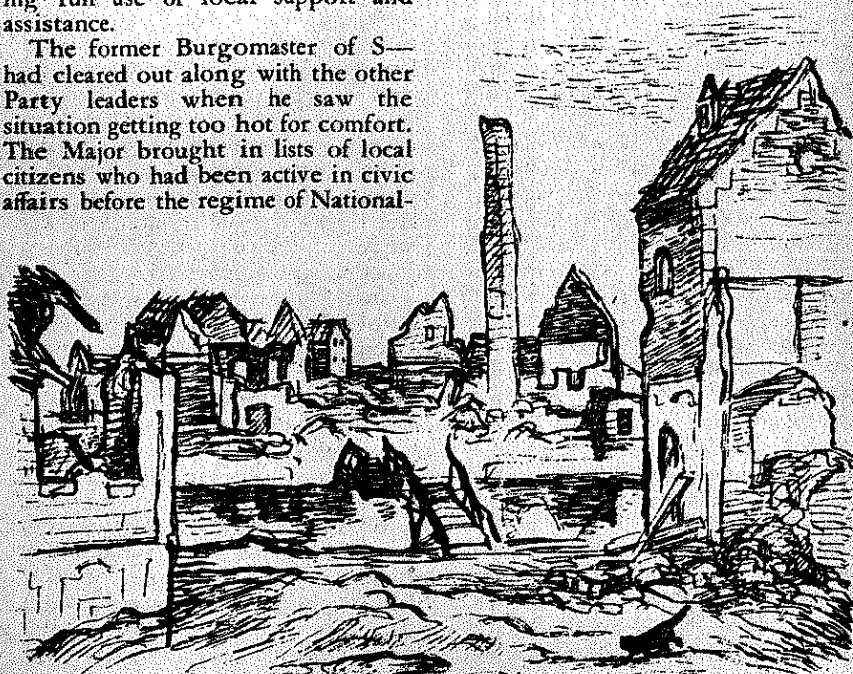
First came the installation of a Burgomaster or Mayor. This is always step No. 1 in an occupied town. A handful of Military Government men isn't intended to accomplish its mission without making full use of local support and assistance.

The former Burgomaster of S— had cleared out along with the other Party leaders when he saw the situation getting too hot for comfort. The Major brought in lists of local citizens who had been active in civic affairs before the regime of National-

Socialism — but who hadn't goose-stepped into line with Hitler's henchmen.

After likely candidates had been checked on this "White List," the best-qualified man unearthed by a series of interviews was appointed Burgomaster. His responsibility, *under the Major's direction*, covered the details of administration. He was the local figurehead for the new order which outlawed the Nazi system and its racial, religious and political discriminations.

The same day the Burgomaster, with the approval of the Detachment Commander, named a new chief of police, a food commissioner, and a public health supervisor. He was directly accountable for the actions of these assistants. If they failed in their duties, the responsibility would fall on him — with appro-



priate punishment for everyone concerned.

Soon proclamations and regulations setting forth the terms of the occupation plastered the walls of buildings along main thoroughfares in S—.

MIDWIVES COULD MOVE

Curfew was established. During the period of darkness, complete blackout was enforced and the streets were declared off-limits to civilians. Imprisonment was the penalty for violation. Exceptions were granted members of the clergy, doctors and midwives, and these pass-holders were warned to identify themselves plainly, front and back, with large Red Crosses. MPs were authorized to fire if a challenged civilian failed to halt.

Another ordinance banned gatherings of more than five people. Another prohibited travel beyond the limits of S— at any time. A death sentence was assured any resident caught committing an act of espionage — resisting or attacking any member of the Allied Forces — aiding the German Army or the National Socialist party in any manner — or looting local property. The list of offenses was long, and the penalties were strict.

On the second day of occupation began the registration of every civilian who remained in S—. Each resident was required to present himself at Military Government Headquarters for questioning. His *Kennkarte* (identification card) was exchanged for a new slip establishing him as a legal citizen of the community. The slip was valid only in S— and anyone without it was subject to arrest.

The registration of civilians also helped to solve other matters. It provided an accurate census for the food commissioner to assist him in

planning his rationing program. It permitted the Military Government detachment to apprehend certain men who had formerly been active in the Nazi party. The name on each *Kennkarte* was checked against the official "Black List." Most of the guilty had already fled the scene, but a few were discovered and marched off to a special internment camp.

Men of military age were given interviews. Close questioning screened out half a dozen soldiers, home on furlough when S— fell, who hoped to masquerade as civilians. One alibi-artist insisted he had been discharged from the Army six months



before but that his release papers hadn't yet been cleared. No matter how glib their excuses, these men got a one-way ticket to a PW enclosure.

Displaced persons — people from other parts of Europe imported for Nazi labor camps — were segregated. Their repatriation will be arranged as soon as the necessary machinery can be set up. Such arrangements take time.

Next on the Military Government program was a methodical searching of every habitable house in S—. An ordinance demanded immediate forfeiture of all firearms, and a party made up of the new Chief of Police, an Army MP and a representative of Military Government visited each home to check compliance. Families with members on the "Black List" got a most thorough search.

PIGEONS SEIZED

Radio transmitting sets and other means of private communication (including carrier pigeons) were impounded at the same time. No seizure was made of cameras, binoculars or telescopes, but strict warnings were given against their use. To the surprise of the Germans, they were permitted to keep their radios — and no restrictions were placed on listening habits. For the present, however, there was no restoration of electric current.

In line with the determination to stamp out the Nazi party and all its "sub-divisions, subsidiary organizations, offices and institutions" a Military Government regulation requires that the funds, property, records and equipment of the various organizations be preserved intact. Local officials were charged with keeping them under guard until such time as they could be examined by the official searching party. Death may be the penalty for violations of this ruling. Evidence turned up in this material



will play a decisive part in the indictment and prosecution of War Criminals."*

The headaches of Military Government in S— would have been fewer if more of the residents had heeded the evacuation orders given before the siege. About 3,000 stayed behind to suffer through the bombings and the shelling and the clean-up fighting. Army medics attended the sick and wounded after military personnel had been taken care of, but the job of providing shelter for

* See "What to Do with War Criminals," ARMY TALKS, 11 Nov. 44.

the homeless and of organizing the food supply was turned over to the Burgomaster.

The departing Nazis left behind them huge stocks of liquor bottled especially for the *Wehrmacht* but not much in the way of food. Food available to civilians in occupied Germany must be produced within the Reich. Except in cases of extreme emergency, *US Army rations cannot be used*. Hence the welfare of the citizens of S— depends entirely upon the procurement talents of their Burgomaster.

The few German stores which had been left behind were placed under guard. These were supplemented with vegetables from local gardens. Butchers were issued passes permitting them to leave the town for short periods to round up wandering cattle for slaughter. Repairs were authorized for the local dairy so that milk and butter could be supplied. When investigation showed that a nearby town was overstocked with flour, an arrangement was made for trading between communities, using nonmilitary roads for the ex-

change of dairy products and grain.

All food was distributed through food stores. No other shops in S— were allowed to open. While an attempt was made to continue the same rations that the Germans had received before the occupation, a slight reduction was usually necessary. A soup kitchen was established so that meals could be sold to refugees for a nominal sum.

Captured Nazi stores which were turned over for the feeding of the civilian population were charged to the future city treasury. All authorized repair work on public buildings was also paid for out of the city's own funds.

Military Government got a lucky break when an officer discovered the plans of the town's water supply system, including blueprints of all pipelines and valves. They drafted a German engineer who had been in city administration before the Hitler heyday and set out to appraise the damage. Later a crew of Engineers assisted in the necessary repairs.

The water and sewage system rated a high priority because of their



direct relation to public health — and hence to military health. An epidemic is most effective in sabotaging an army's progress.

No effort was made to restore the battered power lines in S—. The town will remain without electricity, without telephone service and without cooking gas for an indefinite period. These utilities were not of first importance in the speedy conclusion of the war, and as a result they were ignored.

Resumption of postal service, both within and outside the occupied territory was also postponed. During the present stage of the operation the residents of S— neither write nor receive letters, and the post office is deserted.

Schools which had been closed during the siege remain shuttered and locked. The town newspaper has not resumed publication.

Nazi courts were closed immediately upon the occupation of S— but this was for housecleaning purposes only. As soon as practicable the courts were reorganized. Law under Military Government must

restore the rule of justice and equality and destroy the arbitrary rule of the Nazis. Those judges and persons who survived a character investigation and who took an oath to administer justice fairly and impartially were retained.

A working judicial system is an essential. There were violations of the new laws and ordinances, and these violations had to be tried.

Four women were arraigned on a charge of re-entering their homes which had been declared out of bounds because they were near military installations. The women pleaded that they had gone back to their houses to get clothes. The court found them guilty and fined them each 2,000 marks (\$200) with the alternative of six months in jail.

Every accused person in S— was granted the right to a fair hearing. The terroristic, prejudiced techniques of Nazi "justice" were suppressed entirely.

Anti-Nazis who had been imprisoned for purely political crimes were released as soon as their cases could be studied by Military Government officers. The freed prisoners were cared for as refugees in case they had no homes.

For the most part, the residents of S— showed a willingness to cooperate with their new Burgo-master. Cases of contempt — like pouring hot water on passing soldiers — were few and were severely dealt with. The German's past had conditioned him to taking orders. It was simply a case of a new voice calling new signals. The Germans heard and obeyed. There were times when it seemed plain that they missed the heel-clicking and the barking of their former leaders — but from the beginning it was made clear that a quiet order must be heeded as explicitly as an abusively-delivered command.

(Continued on page 10.)



MILITARY GOVERNMENT SUPREME COMMANDER PROCLAMATION

TO THE PEOPLE OF GERMANY

I, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander, follows :—

The Allied Forces serving under my command have liberated the oppressed. In the areas of Germany occupied by the forces of the horrors of Nazi Tyranny, we shall overthrow the Nazi regime and discriminatory laws and institutions which the party has created. Crimes and atrocities will be tried and if guilty, punished as the law requires.

II
Supreme legislative, judicial and executive authority is vested in the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces and as Military Government. These powers under my direction. All persons in the occupied areas are subject to the enactments and orders of the Military Government. Military Government of offenders. Resistance to the Allied Forces will be ruthlessly and severely punished.

III
All German courts and educational institutions within the boundaries of the German Reich, including the Sondergerichte, the SS Police Courts and other special courts, are hereby abolished. Reopening of the criminal and civil courts and educational institutions is prohibited.

IV
All officials are charged with the duty of remaining at their posts and obeying the orders or directions of Military Government or the Allied Authorities. This applies also to officials, employees and workers of the German people engaged in essential work.

GOVERNMENT-GERMANY ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE'S AREA OF CONTROL DECLARATION No. 1

I, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Expeditionary Force, do hereby proclaim as follows:

I. We have now entered Germany. We come as conquerors, but not as occupiers. We are under my command, as in other countries liberated from Nazi rule, dissolve the Nazi Party and abolish the cruel, oppressive system created. Party leaders, the Gestapo and others suspected of crimes they deserve.

II. All powers within the occupied territory are vested in me as Governor and the Military Government is established to exercise authority. All territory will obey immediately and without question all the laws of the Military Government. Courts will be established for the punishment of crimes seriously stamped out. Other serious offences will be dealt with as follows:

III. In the occupied territory are suspended. The Gerichthof, the courts are deprived of authority throughout the occupied territory. Institutions will be authorized when conditions permit.

IV. All German officials remain in their posts until further orders, and obeying and enforcing all laws and authorities addressed to the German Government or the German people. All public undertakings and utilities and to all other persons.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
General,
Supreme Commander,
Allied Expeditionary Force.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT-GERMANY

SUPREME COMMANDER'S AREA OF CONTROL

PROCLAMATION No. 1

TO THE PEOPLE OF GERMANY :

I, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, do hereby proclaim as follows :—

I.

The Allied Forces serving under my command have now entered Germany. We come as conquerors, but not as oppressors. In the areas of Germany occupied by the forces under my command, as in other countries liberated from the horrors of Nazi Tyranny, we shall overthrow the Nazi rule, dissolve the Nazi Party and abolish the cruel, oppressive and discriminatory laws and institutions which the party has created. Party leaders, the Gestapo and others suspected of crimes and atrocities will be tried and if guilty, punished as they deserve.

II.

Supreme legislative, judicial and executive authority and powers within the occupied territory are vested in me as Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces and as Military Governor and the Military Government is established to exercise these powers under my direction. All persons in the occupied territory will obey immediately and without question all the enactments and orders of the Military Government. Military Government Courts will be established for the punishment of offenders. Resistance to the Allied Forces will be ruthlessly stamped out. Other serious offences will be dealt with severely.

III.

All German courts and educational institutions within the occupied territory are suspended. The Gerichthof, the Sondergerichte, the SS Police Courts and other special courts are deprived of authority throughout the occupied territory. Reopening of the criminal and civil courts and educational institutions will be authorized when conditions permit.

IV.

All officials are charged with the duty of remaining at their posts until further orders, and obeying and enforcing all orders or directions of Military Government or the Allied Authorities addressed to the German Government or the German people. This applies also to officials, employees and workers of all public undertakings and utilities and to all other persons engaged in essential work.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
General,
Supreme Commander,
Allied Expeditionary Force.



The people in S— are settling down now into the pattern of their new life. They are getting enough food to keep them from going hungry but they won't grow fat. They have few of the comforts that they once enjoyed, and this situation will continue. There will be little coal this winter and no warm, new clothes. There may be no light and no communication with the outside world. Our rule will be stern but just.

TELEPHONES AND TRIPS

When a German hausfrau comes to the Military Government headquarters to ask when her cut telephone will be repaired, she is told that it may be a long time.

When a farmer asks for a travel permit to visit his wife who is having her twelfth baby at the house of her sister-in-law across the Dutch border, he is told that such a journey is impossible.

THE ARMY COMES FIRST

Military Government in an occupied country can have little regard for the nicety of living. That is not its job. Its job is to harness civilian people so the broad military operation can continue full speed ahead. In all considerations *the welfare and success of the Allied Armies come first*. When Germany gives up in unconditional surrender, the United Nations will establish control machinery whose mission will be to solve the long-range economic, social, industrial, and political problems of the defeated nation.

Meanwhile our troops continue their drive into Germany. In captured towns the Germans have learned there is no joker in the declaration: "We Come as Conquerors."

TEAMWORK



Larger quantities of vital war supplies for Chinese troops are getting through. Monthly tonnage of materiel flown over the Himalayas at the end of 1944 was substantially greater than the Burma Road delivered at its peak. In addition, trucks loaded with supplies have left Ledo, India — the first Allied convoy destined for China in two-and-a-half years.

★ ★ ★

In his last War Review Churchill stated: "We are maintaining at the present time in the field and in our garrisons the equivalent of upwards of 100 divisions, apart from the vast navy and air force... 67 divisions are at the front and in constant or frequent contact with the enemy... in Northwest Europe, in Italy and in Burma."

★ ★ ★

About 750,000 tons of French merchant ships have been serving in the Allied shipping pool under the Fighting French colors since the defeat of France in 1940. French battleships also took part in recent operations in the Pacific.

★ ★ ★

Norwegian parachutists, flown in from Britain during the last few weeks, have made attacks on the most important north-to-south railway lines in Norway. Complete stoppage of traffic has been reported at certain points, and withdrawal of German divisions for use in Germany and on the Western Front has been seriously hampered.

★ ★ ★

Several battalions of a new Belgian army, recruited since the liberation, are already in the front line, the Belgian Deputy Prime Minister has announced. These are in addition to the Belgian Brigade which was trained in England and which landed in France shortly after D Day.

★ ★ ★

There are still 15,000 Australian airmen flying regular missions from the United Kingdom.

★ ★ ★

British submarines operating with the East Indies Fleet have recently reported the sinking of 84 more Japanese supply ships. During the past six months their kills in Far Eastern waters total over 200.

★ ★ ★

According to the latest count, the US Navy today numbers 61,045 vessels, including 1,167 combat ships and 54,000 landing craft and assault ships. In the Navy air arm there are 37,000 planes.

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THE SECOND



THE ALLIES fought two battles for Naples last year. They won the first early in October when they routed the Germans and occupied the City. They marked up their second victory in a bloodless offensive against another kind of enemy—an army of lice which carries typhus fever in its ammo belt and mows men down by thousands if given half a chance.

We don't hear much about louse-borne typhus in the United States, but the disease flares up in Europe with grim regularity—particularly when war forces whole populations to live more like animals than humans.

The pages of European history reveal case after case where typhus epidemics have not only destroyed whole communities but have lost wars. Typhus helped defeat Napoleon in his all-out campaign against Russia. At the start of World War I, a typhus outbreak on the Serbian border killed 150,000 people in six months and delayed a quick thrust into Serbia by the Germans. Such an invasion would certainly

have tended to tip the scale in favor of an ultimate German victory. From 1917 to 1921 an epidemic in the territories controlled by the Soviet Union claimed millions of victims, with a probable total of three million fatalities.

No wonder fear of typhus makes Army Medics on the continent lose a lot of sleep.

Some years ago scientists believed that rats harbored the virus and that it was carried to humans by body lice. Latest evidence tends to acquit the rat as a reservoir for serious epidemic typhus. The disease seems to lie dormant in certain human beings for long periods and then suddenly becomes virulent. Lice become infected by biting infected humans and then, in their travels as hitch-hikers, transmit it to other humans.

Invariably typhus flourishes when widespread crowding and poverty break down sanitary standards. Because the lice that carry the infection are tiny and bite gently, the average person doesn't realize

BATTLE FOR NAPLES

their presence until his clothing is fairly heavily infested. By then his blood may be poisoned, and fever and delirium are on the way.

When the Medics moved into Naples they examined the city with suspicious eyes. That's routine procedure wherever they go. But in Naples they didn't like what they saw.

LICE HEAVEN

Allied bombings and a steady influx of refugees had caused unbelievable congestion in the poorer sections of the city. Forty thousand people were crowded into the dark grottoes that served as air raid shelters. Those cave-like dwellings crawled with filth. The families living there had no soap. They couldn't bathe. They hadn't changed clothes in weeks. Malnutrition had weakened their bodies. It was a paradise for the lice which carry typhus.

Furthermore, when the German Army evacuated the city, they emptied the prisons and set at large the inmates of institutions where typhus was known to have existed.

The Medics talked with public health authorities, checked newspaper articles, interviewed doctors—and finally pieced together a fairly complete picture of the local situation; during the summer Neapolitan physicians had discovered a few scattered cases of typhus. In August a jail porter was stricken, then a policeman at the jail, then a custodian at a public air raid shelter. In September nineteen additional patients had been reported. October added 26 new victims to the list.

Naples seemed marked for trouble. The fuze leading to an explosive

epidemic was burning short. In comparison, the incident of the mined post-office would have been a tea party.

A typhus epidemic in Naples could have jeopardized the whole Italian campaign by slaughtering vast numbers of the civilian population, by disrupting communications and supply channels and thereby immobilizing the armies.

The Medics rolled up their sleeves. Every day was precious.

First they began to isolate all known typhus cases in a special hospital. Next they took steps to procure delousing and vaccinating materials—and to set up the machinery for disinfesting and immunizing the population on a wholesale scale.

In the past, war had been waged on typhus lice by applying steam, hot air and fumigants to infested clothing and bedding—and by enforcing the ritual of the Saturday night bath. But this procedure always had practical limitations. It operated too slowly. It required too much supervision. It provided no protection against immediate reinfestation.

D. D. T.

After a conference the Medics decided to tackle the job with the new Army louse killer known as D.D.T. When this agent is mixed with ordinary talcum powder in a 10% concentration and dusted on clothing, it destroys all forms of lice within a period of 48 hours. Better yet, it maintains its lethal efficiency for three weeks if the treated clothing is not washed in the meantime.

Hand dusting of clothing was, of course, slow and unsatisfactory for

mass delousing of hundreds of thousands of people. Speed was imperative. Fortunately, mechanical dusting with handpumps proved a feasible alternative. These pumps worked like flit guns, blowing powder between all layers of clothing. A single gun, in skilled hands, could dust at the rate of one person a minute. The individual being sprayed didn't even have to strip. Necessity for bathing was eliminated. Bedding, mattresses and homes could also be effectively dusted with the same equipment.

This was the technique for Naples. Cables flashed the immediate requirements to Washington. On the first of January a ton of D.D.T. dust and a few dusting guns arrived by air. The same day the wholesale delousing of the city began.

Expert organization under Allied Forces Control helped to compensate for the shortage of material, the shortage of transport and the shortage of manpower.

Naples was divided into eight zones and a case-finding team assigned to each district. Whenever a case of typhus was reported or rumored, the team for that zone raced over to investigate. If the diagnosis confirmed the disease, the patient, his family and all personal effects were dusted at once with D.D.T. The victim was moved away to the Cotugna Isolation Hospital.

A follow-up team arrived on the scene shortly afterward to delouse each person who directly or indirectly had contact with the typhus victim. Often, because of the congestion in which families were living, this amounted to dusting a whole block.

Other dusting groups, also equipped with hand pumps, concentrated their energies on the occupants of *ricoveros* (air raid shelters). They had to do most of their work

at night so as to be sure to find everybody at home. A schedule was drawn up that permitted the coverage of each *ricovero* at least once every ten days.

Still other teams were assigned to delouse the inmates of prisons, reformatories, religious organizations, homes for the aged, certain hospitals, and the local police.

The program was handicapped by an acute shortage of supplies. But as soon as additional dusters and additional supplies of D.D.T. had been flown to Naples, over 30 delousing stations were opened at key points throughout the city. Educational articles appeared in the local papers informing the Neapolitans of the critical nature of the epidemic. Every one was urged, for his own safety, to visit one of these dusting points. On a peak day, a total of 70,000 people got a thorough dusting.

Vaccinations were limited to those persons actively engaged in typhus control work and to such essential civilians as policemen, firemen, railroad and dock workers, and to individuals like hospital attendants, teachers, barbers, taxi drivers and the clergy who ran more than the usual risk of infection through constant exposure to the disease.

All refugees passing through Naples from the battle areas to their homes in southern Italy were required to submit to delousing. Past experience has shown that these transients are common carriers of lice.

The success of the battle against typhus fever in Naples is a tribute to the miracles that preventive medicine can accomplish. In December, the epidemic was building fast. As many as 40 cases a day were being reported. During that month 341 victims had to be isolated. In January, as the delousing program

was starting, the number of newly stricken had soared to 913. Then came the break. In February only 174 fresh cases were found, and many of these were in neighbouring villages, outside the city proper.

To deal with them, a flying squadron was activated. The squadron hopped out to each community with dust and dusters to disinfest the patient, his family, and all his friends.

By March some 2,552,651 people in Naples and its environs had been deloused. This is considerably in excess of the total population, but many of the people were treated more than once.

During the danger months, only four cases of typhus occurred among military personnel stationed in the Naples area — a vaccinated American soldier who had a mild case, an unvaccinated member of an American gun crew on a commercial vessel which docked in Naples for several weeks, an unvaccinated British soldier from an Indian regiment, and a vaccinated but elderly British soldier who died of the disease. The effectiveness of the Army program of typhus immunization was dramatically demonstrated.

The shadow of epidemic will nevertheless continue to hang over Europe. It will not disappear with the end of the war. The congestion and squalor found in Naples is common in city after city. Each is a potential danger zone. Movements of refugees and displaced persons will grow. If large-scale future battles against typhus are to be avoided, it is essential that every soldier remember that germs can be as destructive and deadly as Germans.

Each soldier must accept an individual responsibility in the Army's never-ending crusade against typhus. Lice are easily picked up in farm-

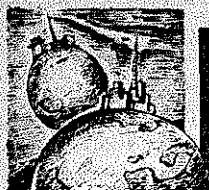
house billets, barns, peasant cottages — even in crowded streets. Because of this, the importance of keeping clean — just as clean as conditions permit — cannot be over-emphasized. Clothes should be washed as often as possible. Underwear should be changed frequently. Bathing should not be postponed. Such a program will not only help to protect against typhus-carrying lice, but also scabies and other skin diseases.

Two-ounce cans of D.D.T. powder have been given to each soldier as standard issue. This powder should be used conscientiously. It kills body lice of all types.

When a soldier discovers that he is playing host to a family of lice, it's nothing to be ashamed of. It should be reported at once to the medical officer. The only disgrace is keeping mum and endangering others.

Early this winter soldiers on the Continent were given typhus booster shots as an added protection against typhus. But inoculation can't completely immunize anyone from the disease. Typhus can still be contracted if clothing becomes infested with lice, though the case will undoubtedly be mild. Furthermore, typhus vaccination offers no protection against other louse-borne diseases like relapsing fever and trench fever.

The time for typhus is here. Winter has always been the fat season for epidemics. Just a year ago Naples was facing its crisis. That battle was won and the threat of typhus has not yet re-appeared, though out of the wreck of Germany an epidemic may still come. The present truce will last only so long as the louse problem can be controlled. It can be controlled if every soldier in the ETO goes on the alert and stays on the alert.



NEWSCOPE



DOWN—BUT NOT OUT

The armies of China dwindled from 6,000,000 fighting men to little more than 2,000,000 during the last seven and a half years of war. The 35,000 tons of supplies flown over "The Hump" to them every month are insufficient for soldiers with few arms, limited ammunition and practically no armor.

In May 1944, Japan launched a seven-month offensive against its weakened victim. The drive split China in two and established an enemy land corridor from Manchuria in the North to Indo-China in the South. (See map.) The Japanese tide swept through seven airfields of the American Fourteenth Air Force, by-passed two more and threatened another two. China's "rice bowl" and such centers of relocated industries as Hengyang and Kweilin were overrun.

The North-South drive completed late in 1944, the enemy smashed west to within sixty miles of the Chinese-held section of the Burma Road in the hope of reaching it before the United Nations could put the India-Burma section of the road into use. Chungking, nerve center of China's industrial, military and civilian effort was only 300 miles from the Japs' grasp. Over-extended supply lines, stiffened Chinese resistance, and the possibility of an Allied landing on the coast stopped the westward thrust in December. Only small Japanese garrisons hold the seaport pockets of the Chinese coast; reserves must be held ready to meet threatened invasion.

Chungking's gloomy atmosphere brightened. "China is tired, bruised and bleeding," said U.S. Ambassador to China, Major General Patrick Hurley. "But today she is meeting the invader like a wounded tiger and I have no doubt of her determination to fight to the finish."

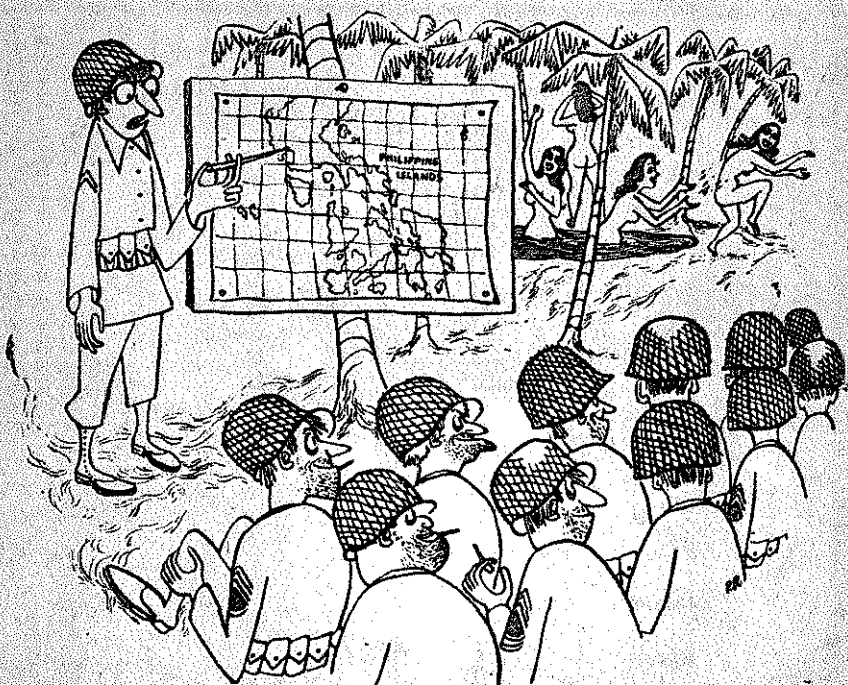
On 12 January, the United Nations broke the 33-month Japanese blockade of China when an Allied convoy of 133 vehicles rolled out of Ledo and over the Ledo-Burma Road for Chungking, 1,113 miles away. By 4 Feb the convoy had reached Kunming.

This land route (to be renamed the Stilwell Road), begun over two years ago, was completed on 22 January 1945. (See map.) One-third of the 288-mile road from Ledo to Myitkyina passes through precipitous mountains (none less than 5,000 feet high), deep ravines and virgin forest. American, British and Indian engineers built the road with magnificent speed under appallingly difficult conditions of climate and terrain. American Army Engineers — most of them Negroes — had the major share in the construction. From Myitkyina the road swings south and east to connect with the old Burma Road above Lashio.

Elsewhere in Burma, British forces scored two major military victories: on 3 January they captured the important port of Akyab along with its excellent airfield, and by early February, they chopped through jungles and Japs to within 13 miles of Mandalay in Central Burma.

★ REMAINING ALLIED AIR BASES





"...And so you see, men, it's what's behind the news that counts."

YANKS Return to Philippines!" Magnificent news — stirring pride in the hearts of every American.

What did this headline mean to you in the ETO? Did it mean simply that we had avenged the heroes of Bataan?

Or did it mean that we were cracking open Japan's ring of island forts — outer bases for Jap war production centers in Northern China... that we were securing air bases for the bombing of Tokio, the China Coast and Formosa... that we were procuring anchorages for our ships to cut Jap sea lanes to the riches of the Dutch East Indies... that eventual victory in the Philippines would deny Japan sources of iron, copper and hemp... and that we had brought the war against our common enemies a big step nearer the finish?

It's not the headline that's important. It's knowing what's behind it that counts. When you read about a lone strike in the United States, do you stop to consider that only 1/10 of one percent of man hours has been lost by strikes since the war began?

Read "Newscope" weekly in "Army Talks" for the significance of the news. Read the news-background articles in "Stars and Stripes" and "Yank". Listen to "Combat Diary" — round-up of world battle fronts — from your nearest Armed Forces Network radio station (daily at 0801 and 1530 hours). Ask your CO or I-E Officer for war progress maps... for daily or weekly analyses of world events.

Knowing what's behind the news means knowing what's ahead!